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SECTOR 3 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 3

ROSS OF MULL TO RUBHA REIDH

Plan.—This sector describes Iona, the Sounds of Sleat and Mull, and the Sound of Raasay. The descriptive sequence is from S to N.

General Remarks

3.1 The island of Mull and the adjacent mainland coast is generally mountainous with picturesque sea cliffs. Lochs indent the W coast of Mull and the mainland to Rubha na h Aiseig. There are several lakes on Mull. The sounds and lochs are all navigable with local knowledge. Small harbors throughout the sector have sea communication. There are numerous anchorages available.

Caution.—Numerous marine farms lie along the shores of the lochs and estuaries described within this sector.

West Coast of Mull—Sound of Iona

3.2 Mull (56°30'N., 6°00'W.), from the Ross of Mull (SW extremity) to Ardmøre Point (56°40'N., 6°08'W.), has a very irregular coastline indented by lochs and fronted by islets and rocky shoals. There are numerous detached patches of 9m, or less, lying as far as 8 miles off Iona. There are ample depths in the vicinity of these unmarked dangers, but the area should be avoided by vessels not having local knowledge.

Sound of Iona (56°18'N., 6°23'W.) lies between the W side of Ross of Mull and the E side of Iona. Shoals and rocks encumber the narrows of the sound. South of the narrows, the sound is clear of dangers in the fairway. However, transit is not recommended without local knowledge. A sandbank, with a least depth of 0.1m, extends across the middle of the sound. The channel through this area has a least depth of 1.8m.

Soa (56°17'N., 6°27'W.), the largest and highest of several islets and rocks, lies S of Iona and in the approach to the sound. Torran Rocks (56°14'N., 6°25'W.), with Na Torrain, the largest islet of this group of islets and rocks, are off-lying dangers SW of Ross of Mull.

Anchorage can be taken by small vessels in a sheltered inlet, marked by beacons on each side of the entrance, about 1 mile N of Erraid (56°18'N., 6°22'W.). Anchorage can also be taken in a depth of 8.4m about 1 mile S of the cathedral on Iona.

3.3 Iona (56°20'N., 6°24'W.), an island separated from Ross of Mull by the Sound of Iona, is sparsely populated, low, and irregularly formed by many knolls of which Dun is the most prominent. Iona appears barren from the offing. Bold headlands mark the W and NW sides of the island. A prominent cathedral, with a huge square tower, stands on the E side of Iona. A submarine pipeline (water), each end marked by a beacon, is laid across the sound. The village of Baile Mor is situated close S of the cathedral. A pier at the village is used by the ferry from Fionnphort (56°20'N., 6°22'W.). Shipping with Oban and Tobermory is carried on during the summer.

Stac Mhic Mhurchaidh (56°21'N., 6°28'W.) is the larger of two steep islets lying about 2.5 miles W of the N end of Iona. Reidh Eilean lies close E of the islet. Detached shoal patches lie SW and W of the islets. Iona and the W part of Ross of Mull should be given a wide berth especially during fog or inclement weather.

Loch na Lathaich (56°20'N., 6°16'W.) indents the N coast of Ross of Mull, about 3 miles from its NE extremity. The coast is rugged, rocky, and generally steep-to.

Camas Tuath (56°20'N., 6°17'W.) is a narrow, shallow inlet, encumbered with rocks and reefs, entered 0.5 mile W of Loch na Lathaich. The loch has depths of 11 to 18m in the fairway. Islets, the largest being Eilean Ban (56°19'N., 6°15'W.), lie on partly drying shoals fronting the E side of the loch.

Eilean na Liathanaich (56°21'N., 6°16'W.), a group of islets and rocks lying N of the W entrance point, is marked by a lighted beacon. Scott Rock (56°20'N., 6°16'W.), with a depth of 5m, lies in the middle of the loch entrance.

3.4 Bunessan (56°19'N., 6°14'W.), a village at the head of a drying SE branch of the loch, has a pier at which local vessels are accommodated.

Anchorage by small vessels can be taken in depths of 7.3 to 9.1m, mud, about 0.1 mile WSW of Eilean Ban (56°20'N., 6°15'W.). Anchorage is also available in the outer part of the loch, mud, good holding ground.

Loch Scridain (56°21'N., 6°10'W.) is entered N of Ard Tun (56°21'N., 6°14'W.), a promontory forming the E side of Loch na Lathaich. **Garadh na Sroine** (56°22'N., 6°11'W.), at the N entrance of the loch, is bluff and steep-to, and backed by high terraces. Several prominent headlands separate the bays indenting the shores. There is deep water in the main body of the loch which provides shelter and easy access in stormy weather. A beacon stands on Aird of Kinloch (56°23'N., 6°01'W.). Tidal currents are weak in the loch.

Anchorage can be taken in depths of 9 to 16.5m in the middle of Bun an Leoib (56°20'N., 6°11'W.), a bay 1.5 miles E of Ard Tun. Vessels should not anchor when a heavy swell sets into the bay with N and NW winds.

Port Mor (56°21'N., 6°06'W.) affords anchorage in depths of 11 to 13m, about 0.1 mile offshore. Small vessels can anchor, protected from W winds, SE of Sgeir Alltachd (56°22'N., 6°04'W.), in Kilfinichen Bay (56°23'N., 6°04'W.), and inside the entrance of Loch Beg (56°23'N., 6°00'W.), in a depth of 3.7m.

3.5 Loch na Keal (56°27'N., 6°08'W.) is entered between the SE extremity of Ulva (56°28'N., 6°10'W.), and Rubh' a' Ghearrain (56°27'N., 6°08'W.), a steep bluff rising to high land about 1.5 miles SSE.

The coast between Loch Scridain and Loch na Keal is fringed by rocks and reefs, partly awash. Erisgeir (56°25'N., 6°15'W.) is a steep-to islet lying 2 miles off this coast.

Inch Kenneth (56°26'N., 6°10'W.), a reef-fringed island, lies at the S entrance of the loch. A large white house, which is conspicuous, stands on the E side of the island, 0.5 mile NNE of its S extremity.

Gometra (56°29'N., 6°18'W.) and **Ulva** are adjoining islands lying on the N side of the approach to the loch. A narrow, drying channel separates the islands.

Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 9m in Bail' a Chlaidh, a basin at the SW entrance of the channel.

The principal fairway at the loch entrance is about 0.3 mile wide and 20.1m deep between Geasgill (56°27'N., 6°10'W.), a group of islets and rocks, and the dangers lying off Rubh' a' Ghearrain. MacQuarrie's Rock, which dries, lies about 1 mile ENE of Geasgill. The fairway leads S of the rock.

3.6 Eorsa (56°28'N., 6°05'W.), an island lying in mid-channel within the loch entrance, has rocky shoals extending up to 0.5 mile NW and E from it. Anchorage can be taken in depths of up to 27.4m, mud, about 0.5 mile SE of the E end of Eorsa. Small vessels can anchor in depths of 9 to 11m, about 275m off the NE side of Eorsa. Anchorage is also available in depths of up to 14.6m, about 2 miles ENE of Eorsa.

Caution.—Heavy squalls are experienced in the loch. Strong W winds raise a swell.

Loch Tuath (56°31'N., 6°19'W.) is entered between an islet connected to the NW end of Gometra and Rubh' a' Chaoil (56°32'N., 6°20'W.). Depths decrease from 32.9m in the entrance to 12.8m near the head of the loch. Detached patches, with a least depth of 7.9m, lie 0.5 mile W of the entrance.

Bogha Mor (56°31'N., 6°17'W.), with a depth of 2.7m, and **Sgeir Dubhail** (56°30'N., 6°11'W.), drying 2.6m, are to be avoided.

Soriby Bay (56°29'N., 6°11'W.) provides the only real shelter from all winds and is of easy access. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 16.5m, mud, about 0.2 mile off the W side of Soriby Bay. The head of the W promontory forming the bay, aligned 300° with the N extremity of Ulva, leads to the anchorage.

3.7 Sound of Ulva (56°31'N., 6°09'W.), separating Ulva from Mull, connects Loch na Keal with Loch Tuath. A narrow, intricate channel, with a least depth of 0.9m, leads through the NW part of the sound.

Eilean Casach (56°28'N., 6°08'W.) lies on a drying reef at the SE entrance of the sound. A ferry crosses the middle of the sound. Anchorage for small vessels can be taken in a depth of 12.8m, mud, about 0.2 mile NW of Eilean Casach.

Treshnish Isles (56°30'N., 6°25'W.) are a chain of grassy islets with the S isle lying about 7 miles NNW of Iona. Bac Beag and Bac Mor (56°27'N., 6°29'W.), at the SW end of the chain, are connected by rocky ground and are identified by a steep, high hill at the NE end of Bac Mor. Treshnish Isles are a breeding place for seals and sea birds.

The channel between Lunga (56°29'N., 6°26'W.), the largest isle, and Bac Mor is deep and free of dangers. A below-water rock exists between Lunga and Sgeirean Mor, 100m E of Lunga, and a rock, which covers and uncovers, lies 0.1 mile SW of the below-water rock.

Staffa (56°26'N., 6°20'W.) is an islet with a very steep coast backed by an uneven tableland. Numerous caves, with remarkable formations, indent the shores of the islet. Fingal's Cave is the most notable of the caves and lies at the S end of the island.

Maisgeir (56°28'N., 6°18'W.), an islet fringed by reefs, lies 0.4 mile S of the SW end of Gometra. The channel between the islet and island is 1.4m deep in the fairway.

Little Colonsay (56°27'N., 6°15'W.), a reef-fringed island with a shoal extending 1.5 miles SW, is separated from Garbh Eilean, the S of the islets off Ulva, by a deep-water channel. A depth of 8.2m was reported to lie 0.3 mile NNW of Sgaigein, an islet lying close off the NE side of Little Colonsay.

3.8 Calgary Bay (56°34'N., 6°20'W.), entered N of Treshnish Point (56°33'N., 6°20'W.), has depths of 9.1 to 16.5m in the outer part of the bay. Foul ground extends over 0.3 mile SSW from Rubha nan Oirean (56°35'N., 6°19'W.), the N entrance point of the bay. Vessels approaching the bay from N should pass 0.5 mile off this point and the coast N. Calgary Castle stands at the head of the bay. Anchorage can be taken in the outer part of the bay during N and E winds and in fine weather.

Caliach Point (56°36'N., 6°19'W.) is the NW end of a promontory extending 1.8 miles N of Rubha nan Oirean.

Loch a' Chumhainn (56°37'N., 6°14'W.) is entered between Rubha an Ard (56°37'N., 6°16'W.) and Quinish Point (56°38'N., 6°14'W.). Most of the loch is encumbered with rocks and foul ground. North and NW winds raise a heavy swell.

Sgeir Mhor (56°38'N., 6°15'W.), which dries, lies in the middle of the loch entrance. Carn Mor (56°34'N., 6°14'W.), a conspicuous mountain peak, aligned 180° with Croig House, a white building standing on the SW shore of the loch, leads into the loch in a least depth of 7m. Vessels should keep slightly W of this alignment. Anchorage can be taken in depths of 9 to 11m on the entrance range alignment about 1 mile SSW of Quinish Point. Small vessels can anchor in a depth of 3.7m NE of Croig House.

Ardmore Bay (56°39'N., 6°11'W.), a broad bight fringed by a narrow reef along its coast, is entered between Sorne Point (56°39'N., 6°11'W.) and Ardmore Point (56°40'N., 6°08'W.). Glengorm Castle, 0.5 mile SE of Sorne Point, is conspicuous.

Ardmore Point (56°39'N., 6°08'W.), rocky, low and steep-to, is marked by a light. The bay affords temporary anchorage, sheltered from S winds, in depths of 9.1 to 14.6m.

3.9 Sound of Mull (56°36'N., 6°00'W.), separating the NE side of Mull from the SW side of the Morven Peninsula, affords a sheltered passage for vessels plying between S ports on the W coast of Scotland and Pentland Firth. Tidal information is given on charts of the area. Tidal currents setting in the direction of the sound are weak, but are stronger in the approaches where they are influenced by the influx of loch streams. Although fresh breezes may blow off the mountains on the weather side, within the sound to leeward, there are only light breezes. Pilots for Sound of Mull and adjacent waters are obtained at Tobermory (56°37'N., 6°04'W.).



DUART CASTLE

Duart Point (56°27'N., 5°39'W.), at the SE approach to the sound, is the rocky, steep-to, N extremity of a promontory located 0.8 mile NNW of Black's Memorial Tower. Duart Castle, standing close inshore of the point, is conspicuous.

Duart Bay (56°27'N., 5°40'W.), foul in its inner part, indents the coast between the point and Rubh' a' Ghuirmein (56°28'N., 5°41'W.). Boat piers extend off each side of the bay entrance. A radio tower, with a white building close to it, stands 0.5 mile SSE of Rubha na Sroine. A radio mast stands 1.2 miles SW of the same point. Anchorage can be taken temporarily in a depth of 23.8m, about 0.2 mile E of the W boat pier.

Craignure Bay (56°28'N., 5°42'W.) ([World Port Index No. 33170](#)) affords shelter from W winds in depths of 9.1 to 23.8m. A church, inn, and stone pier, are conspicuous near the head of the bay. The pier, with a depth alongside of 3m at HW, can accommodate small vessels. A pier, 145m long, extends offshore. The pier provides a general cargo berth on its E side having a length of 26m and an alongside depth of 4m. The ro-ro berth on the W side of the pier has a length of 37m and an alongside depth of 5.6m. Lights in range, 240°50', shown from masts at the head and root of the pier, lead alongside the N face of the pier. Two tall conspicuous oil tanks stand 150m NNW of the root of the pier. Local vessels plying between Oban and Tobermory make Craignure, at the head of the bay, a port of call. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 9m, sand, close E of Craignure pierhead. Larger vessels can anchor in a depth of 23.8m about 0.3 mile NW of Rubha na Sroine.

3.10 Rubha an Ridire (56°30'N., 5°41'W.) and **Scallastle Point** (56°29'N., 5°43'W.) form the entrance points to the Sound of Mull. Eilean Rubha an Ridire, encircled by foul ground, lies 0.5 mile NW of the steep-to point. Foul ground, lying about 1 mile W of the islet, is marked by a buoy. Reefs extend 0.5 mile N and NW of Scallastle Point.

Caution.—An area of 50m radius, centered on a position 60m N of the W end of Eilean Rubha an Ridire, contains a protected and historic wreck.

Glas Eileanan (56°30'N., 5°43'W.), two islets lying on foul ground in the middle of the entrance, is marked by a light shown from a tower on the E islet. The preferred channel entering the sound lies NE of the islets. The passage SW of the islets should not be used without local knowledge due to the shoal patches and Yule Rocks, the latter marked by a buoy, lying as far as 0.8 mile WNW of the islets. Anchorage, can be temporarily taken in depths of 21.9 to 25.6m, on a bank S of Glas Eileanan.

Ardtornish Point (56°31'N., 5°45'W.), wooded and steep-to, is marked by a castle, in ruins. The coast in the vicinity is cliffy, backed by mountains and a conspicuous plateau. A light is shown from a tower on the point. Inninmore Bay (56°31'N., 5°43'W.) and Ardtornish Bay (56°31'N., 5°45'W.), the former, a broad open bay, the latter, with shoals near its E entrance point, afford shelter with offshore winds.

Anchorage can be taken in Inninmore Bay in a depth of 16.5m and in Ardtornish Bay, in a depth of 12.8m. Anchorage can also be taken in Scallastle Bay (56°29'N., 5°45'W.), in a depth of 16.5m, good holding ground, about 1 mile NW of Scallastle Point.

Rubha Leth Thorcaill (56°31'N., 5°48'W.), rising to a mound close inshore, is backed by a conspicuous, high hill. An islet near the point is marked by a white post. The shore SE from the point is fronted by a rocky shoal for 0.2 mile offshore.

Avon Rock (56°31'N., 5°47'W.), with a depth of 2.3m, is marked close NE by a buoy.

3.11 Loch Aline (56°33'N., 5°46'W.) ([World Port Index No. 33160](#)) is entered between Bolorkle Point (56°32'N.,

5°46'W.) and a point 0.3 mile W which is marked by a conspicuous monument in the shape of a cross. Bogha Lurcain, drying rocks, lies 100m from Bolorkle Point. Loch Aline has a least depth of 1.7m over the entrance bar. The entrance channel is marked by lighted buoys. Range lights, on the W shore within the entrance, aligned 356°, lead over the bar in a depth of 3.7m. There are depths of 7.3 to 21.9m in the fairway of the loch, which is clear of dangers as far as its drying head.

A T-head jetty, 70m long with a depth of 9m alongside, projects from the W shore of the loch, 0.4 mile NNE of the cross and serves the silica sand mine situated N of the village of Lochaline. Lochaline Pier, with depths of 6.4 to 7.3m alongside the head, lies 0.5 mile W of Bolorkle Point. Large coastal vessels use the loch and caution is necessary to avoid meeting in the narrow fairway.

The ruins of a castle and a prominent clock tower are visible at the head of the loch.

Anchorage can be taken in depths of 14 to 18m off the E shore of the loch. Small vessels can anchor as suitable off the W shore.

The coast between Lochaline and the **Fiunary Rocks** (56°33'N., 5°53'W.), marked by a lighted buoy close SW, is foul as far as 0.2 mile offshore. Temporary anchorage can be taken 0.3 mile offshore in a depth of 23.8m on the bank between Rubha Dearg (56°32'N., 5°48'W.) and Eilean na Beitheiche (56°33'N., 5°52'W.).

3.12 Fishnish Bay (56°31'N., 5°50'W.) is deep and clear of dangers. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 29.3m in the middle of the bay. Small vessels can anchor in depths of 12.8 to 14.6m, about 0.4 mile from the head of the bay.

Rubha Mor (56°31'N., 5°56'W.) forms the W point of an open bight extending to the mouth of the Forsa River (56°31'N., 5°54'W.). The intervening coast is fronted by foul ground for 0.3 mile. Farm buildings are prominent at the river mouth and on Rubha Mor. There is a short pier at the point reported to be in ruins. Another pier at the point, consisting of wooden piles in ruins, is prominent.

Eileanan Glasa (56°32'N., 5°55'W.), a group of grassy rocks, steep-to NE, lies in the middle of the sound. A light is shown from a tower on Dearg Sgeir, the N rock of the group. The area between the rocks and Rubha Mor is foul and has a drying rock. Anchorage, sheltered, can be taken in a least depth of 27.4m, good holding ground, mud, N of a line joining Eileanan Glasa and the ruins of Aros Castle. Small vessels can anchor in a depth of 11m, off the castle.

3.13 Salen Bay (56°31'N., 5°57'W.) is entered between Rubha Mor and a point about 0.7 mile NW. The ruins of Aros Castle and several large buildings are conspicuous on the latter point. The bay is shallow and generally foul from the entrance to its drying head. North gales raise a heavy swell in the bay. The village of Salen, at the head of the bay, is connected by road with the pier at Rubha Mor. A white house with a flagstaff, stands on Rubha Aird Ealasaid (56°32'N., 5°58'W.), a salient point. Caisteal nan Con (56°34'N., 5°56'W.) is a prominent ruin of a castle on the NE shore of the sound.

Rubh' an t-Sean-Chaisteil (56°34'N., 5°59'W.) is a conspicuous, steep-to promontory fronted by low cliffs. Farm buildings and a castle, in ruins, stand S of the promontory.

Calve Island (56°37'N., 6°02'W.), 2.5 miles NW of the promontory, fronts Tobermory Harbor. The coast between the promontory and the island is steep-to, and backed by steep, wooded cliffs. A local magnetic disturbance exists between Caisteal nan Con and Calve Island. The fairway through Sound of Mull between Caisteal nan Con and Calve Island is free of dangers.

Rubha nan Gall (56°38'N., 6°04'W.) is a point with a steep-to, flat rock lying close offshore. A light is shown from a tower on the rock.

New Rocks (56°39'N., 6°03'W.), with a least depth of 0.1m, are marked by a lighted buoy of their S side. Partly drying rocks and shoals, detached from New Rocks, lie N and E of the rocks. Kelp shows on many of the rocks at LW.

Rubha na Leip (56°38'N., 6°04'W.), aligned 168° with Aros Waterfall, leads W of New Rocks and is the preferred passage to Sound of Mull.

3.14 Tobermory (56°37'N., 6°04'W.) ([World Port Index No. 33140](#)), the principal town on Mull, has a harbor formed by a bay lying W of Calve Island. It was reported (1990) that the port is no longer open to commercial traffic, although facilities are maintained for seaborne vehicular traffic.

The principal entrance to the harbor lies between the N extremity of Calve Island and Rubha na Leip, 0.4 mile NW. The SE entrance of the harbor is a drying passage with a least width of 100m. Small vessels can transit the passage on a flood tide, especially when SW gales with violent squalls prevent entrance through the principal channel. There is a least depth of 2m in the channel at HW. The principal entrance is deep and leads into a harbor where there are depths exceeding 21.9m.

The largest pier (Macbraynes Pier) is 42m long with a depth of 2.4m at its outer end.

Landmarks include the spires and towers of churches and Aros Waterfall, at the S end of town. There are two piers at the W head of the harbor.

Anchorage can be taken in depths of 25 to 30m, about 0.3 mile ESE of the pier. Smaller vessels anchor near the pier.

Anchorage is also available in a depth of 36m, thick mud, 0.3 mile offshore in **Bloody Bay** (56°39'N., 6°06'W.), an open bight backed by high, steep slopes. The bay is utilized as a quarantine anchorage for Tobermory Harbor. The preferred berth is 0.6 mile NW of Rubha nan Gall, with the light on that point bearing 130°.

3.15 Loch Sunart (56°42'N., 5°56'W.) is approached from W between Ardmur Point (56°40'N., 6°08'W.) and the S coast of Ardnamurchan, the mainland to the N.

Point of Ardnamurchan (56°44'N., 6°14'W.), the W end of a rugged, mountainous promontory, forms the N entrance point in the approach to Loch Sunart and Sound of Mull. A light is shown from a tower encircled by a high wall.

Sron Bheag (56°41'N., 6°09'W.) is a steep, rocky point backed by rising heights. A bare, rocky islet lies close offshore, about 2.2 miles NW of Sron Bheag. Fishing Bank, with depths of 18 to 38m, lies 2 miles SW of the point. Tide rips and heavy, confused seas break over this bank in stormy weather.

Kilchoan Bay (56°41'N., 6°07'W.), an open bight close E of Sron Bheag, is shallow and encumbered with reefs and shoals.



ARDNAMURCHAN LIGHT

Mingary Bay (56°42'N., 6°04'W.), close E of Kilchoan Bay, has a castle in ruins near the shore at the NW head of the bay. When approaching the bay from the S, it resembles a large sandy rectangular tower, with sooty chimneys. A small promontory juts into the bay SE of the castle. Mingary Rock, about 0.2 mile S of the promontory, has a depth of 6.9m. There are sunken rocks in the vicinity of a small pier at the W side of the bay. Marv Rock lies 0.2 mile E of the pier.

Loch Sunart is entered between **Maclean's Nose** (56°41'N., 6°02'W.) and Auliston Point, about 2 miles SSE. The former is a steep, rocky point backed by steep slopes while the latter point is fringed by foul ground. Red Rocks, Big Stirk, and Little Stirk, above and below-water rocks, lie N of the entrance fairway to Loch Sunart. A deep channel, at least 0.2 mile wide, lies between these rocks and shoals and the coast S of Auliston Point.

3.16 Macparlin Rock (56°40'N., 6°03'W.), with a depth of 6.5m, lies almost 1 mile SW of Maclean's Nose. A conspicuous dwelling stands about 2.5 miles E of the Nose.

Hills and mountains enclose Loch Sunart. Depths in the loch are ample for coastal vessels as far as **Laudale Narrows** (56°41'N., 5°40'W.), where there is a least depth of 4.9m in the fairway and a least navigable width of 100m. A rocky bar, with a least depth of 1.2m, extends across the loch about 1.5 miles NW of the narrows. Drying rocks, steep-to, and an above-water rock, lie off Rubha Aird Shlignich (56°40'N., 5°58'W.).

Oronsay (56°40'N., 5°55'W.) lies close N of Torr nan Con (56°39'N., 5°57'W.), a promontory. Above and below-water rocks lie off the W side of Oronsay.

The passage between Oronsay and Torr nan Con has a least depth of 9.2m. A drying reef connects the E end of Oronsay with the S shore, so the passage is entered from the W. Anchorage can be taken in Loch na Droma Buidhe (56°39'N., 5°56'W.), in a depth of 18m, mud, almost 0.3 mile ESE of Torr nan Con.

3.17 Glenmore Bay (56°41'N., 5°56'W.) is fringed by foul ground to its drying head. Sheltered anchorage can be taken in a depth of 15m in the bay entrance.

Risga (56°40'N., 5°54'W.), an islet, and two rocks, with a least depth of 0.3m, lie S and SE of Risga and close to the fairway of the loch.

Carna (56°40'N., 5°53'W.), an island lying across the center of the loch, has a navigable channel about 275m wide lying N of the island.

Loch Teacuis (56°39'N., 5°53'W.), which extends 2.7 miles SE from the S end of Carna, has narrow, foul entrance channels leading into a shallow loch. A rock, awash, lies about 1.5 miles E of the N end of Carna.

Anchorage, sheltered from S winds, can be taken by large vessels in a depth of 27m, mud, about 0.3 mile E of Carna. Smaller vessels can anchor in a depth of 15m, mud, about 300m off the E end of Oronsay. Large vessels can also anchor in a depth of 37m, good holding ground, 0.4 mile E of Rubha Aird Shlignich.

3.18 Salen Bay (56°43'N., 5°46'W.) indents the N steep-to shore of the loch. A rock, with a depth of 0.6m, lies 0.3 mile NW of the E entrance point of the bay. The navigable channel, about 100m wide, leads to a pier in disrepair, and a landing near the W entrance point. Vessels can berth alongside the pier at HW.

Anchorage can be taken in depths of 7.3 to 11m, good holding ground, about 150m off the E shore of the bay. A small mooring buoy lies in the anchorage.

Eilean Garbh (56°42'N., 5°41'W.) is the E islet of two islets lying off the N shore of the loch which constrict the channel S to about 0.1 mile. Anchorage, sheltered, can be taken in a depth of 13m, mud and clay, about 0.2 mile E of the S end of Eilean Garbh.

Strontian River (56°42'N., 5°34'W.), with the village of Strontian at its mouth, affords anchorage in a depth of 5.5m, mud, off a small pier situated close E of the river mouth and also in a depth of 12.8m in a bight about 1 mile SW.

Point of Ardnamurchan to Sound of Sleat

3.19 The Point of Ardnamurchan (56°44'N., 6°14'W.) is described in paragraph 3.15 with the approach to Loch Sunart.

Sanna Point (56°45'N., 6°11'W.), formed by several irregular summits, is located at the N end of Sanna Bay, a small, foul bight.

White Sand Bay (56°45'N., 6°10'W.), conspicuous from the N, is entered WSW of a cliffy point covered by bright orange lichens. The cliffs stop abruptly at Faskadale Bay (56°46'N., 6°06'W.), where a fissure splits the cliffs from top to bottom. The entire coast E of Sanna Point is indented by several, small open bays backed inland by high mountains. There are very few off-lying dangers.

Bo Faskadale (56°48'N., 6°06'W.), two detached heads, the N head awash, the S head with a least depth of 0.7m, is marked on its NW side by a lighted buoy.

Elizabeth Rock (56°47'N., 6°06'W.), with a depth of 0.7m, lies 0.5 mile S of the S head.

Rubha Aird Druimnich (56°47'N., 5°58'W.) is a rugged promontory at the entrance to Loch Ceann Traigh (56°46'N., 5°54'W.), a bay open to onshore winds.

Eilean Shona (56°48'N., 5°51'W.), a high, rocky island is fronted by shoals, partly awash. North and South Channels lead from seaward and around the island through foul and constricted waters to Loch Moidart, an inlet that generally dries, except at HW.

Sound of Arisaig (56°51'N., 5°52'W.) is entered between Rubh' a' Phuill Bhig (56°50'N., 5°51'W.), a point fringed by drying rocks, and the S side of Arisaig, a promontory. The N side of the sound is fronted by rocks, reefs and islets as far as 1 mile offshore. The S side of the sound is steep-to and free of fronting dangers. A rough sea buffets the S shore when the wind is onshore.

3.20 Ardnish (56°52'N., 5°45'W.), a hilly peninsula at the E end of the sound, is connected to the mainland by an isthmus. The peninsula separates the sound into two arms. Loch nan Uamh (56°53'N., 5°46'W.), the N arm, is deep, but affords little shelter. Loch Ailort (56°52'N., 5°42'W.), the S arm, affords shelter, in depths of up to 9.1m, protected by islets extending across the outer entrance of the loch. The S side of Sound of Arisaig is relatively steep-to and free of dangers. Numerous islets and reefs encumber the N side as far as 1 mile offshore. There are several coves indenting both the N and S shores of the sound wherein shelter can be obtained, but local knowledge is necessary. Violent wind squalls blow down from the mountains rising above the S side of the loch during E and SE gales. Tidal currents are fairly strong in Loch Ailort and, during W gales, the ebb current causes seas to break across the entrance. Sheltered anchorage can be taken in depths of 5.5 to 7.3m, good holding ground of clay and sand, about 0.1 mile E of Eilean nan Gobhar (56°51'N., 5°47'W.).

Loch nan Ceall (56°54'N., 5°54'W.) is entered between Eilean Ighe (56°55'N., 5°54'W.) and Rubh Arisaig (56°53'N., 5°55'W.), a point at the W end of a rugged peninsula which forms the S side of the loch. A chain of above and below-water rocks extends SW from the point. Numerous islets, rocks, and reefs, lie on a drying sandbank extending from Eilean Ighe almost to Rubh Arisaig. The loch is approached through S and N channels. The former, entered N of Rubh Arisaig, has a least depth of about 1.5m, and is the preferred channel; it is marked by perches. Tidal currents are strong when the sandbank is uncovered. Anchorage can be taken in depths of 7.3 to 9.1m, close ENE of Cave Rock (56°54'N., 5°54'W.), which dries.

Rubha da Chuain (56°57'N., 5°51'W.) is a coastal point backed by sand hills. The coast S of this point consists of small, sandy bays and rocky points fronted by foul ground as far as 1 mile offshore. A dangerous wreck lies 1.8 miles NW of Rubha da Chuain. The coast N of the point is both rocky and sandy, backed by steep hills in places.

Rubha na h-Acairseid (57°00'N., 5°50'W.) is a point at the W entrance of Mallaig Harbor. A rocky islet lies 0.2 mile SW of the point, which is reef-fringed. A light is shown from the reef.

3.21 Mallaig Harbor (57°00'N., 5°49'W.) ([World Port Index No. 33090](#)), a cove adjacent to Rubha na h-Acairseid, is a terminus for fishing vessels and affords shelter to small vessels during W gales. The town of Mallaig is situated on low land W of the cove and on high hills SE, and appears prominently from the offing. Sgeir Dhearg, a partly drying rocky ridge, lies 0.2 mile NNE of the entrance point and partially protects the harbor.



MALLAIG HARBOR

Depths—Limitations.—Channels, on each side of Sgeir Dhearg, lead into the harbor. The E, or main channel, has a least depth of 5.4m; the SW channel has less than 3.7m. A breakwater extends 120m ENE from Steamer Pier on the W side of the harbor. A light is shown from the head of the breakwater and indicates the fairway leading through the main channel E of Sgeir Dhearg. Three fixed red lights, disposed vertically, shown from the light structure indicate that vessels may only proceed as permitted by the harbormaster.

On the S side of the breakwater there is a berthing face, 100m long, with a depth of 5.3m alongside. Steamer Pier, which connects the breakwater to the shore, has a ro-ro berth at its outer end and a maximum depth of 4.5m alongside. Vessels of up to 90m in length and 6m draft can be handled in the harbor. Fishing wharves in the harbor have lesser depths alongside.

A new outer harbor, including a 300m breakwater and new quays, has been built. This new outer harbor has a dredged depth of 4m.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is available on request to the harbor office, by VHF.

Anchorage.—Anchorage, suitable for small vessels, can be taken in depths of 5.5 to 7.8m at the head of the harbor.

Sound of Sleat

3.22 Sound of Sleat (57°03'N., 5°51'W.) separates the SE coast of Isle of Skye from the mainland of Scotland. The SW entrance of the sound lies between Point of Sleat and Mallaig Harbor. From the entrance, the sound leads NE for about 15 miles to Kyle Rhea, a constricted passage. The shores of the sound are generally hilly and steep-to, with occasional headlands and salient points.

Tides—Currents.—Tidal currents in the sound set NE and SW at 1 knot, increasing to 1.5 knots where the sound is constricted, and 2 knots off salient features. The NE set in Kyle Rhea does not increase in strength until the 30m curve has been crossed. The S current in Kyle Rhea is quite strong where constricted in scope, with eddies running along the shores. Heavy overfalls occur during strong S and SW winds with a S current off the narrows.

Depths—Limitations.—Depths exceed 36m in the fairway of the sound as far as Kyle Rhea where depths abruptly shoal to less than 18m. The sound is free of dangers in the fairway as far as the approach to Kyle Rhea, where shoals of less than 9m front the shores.

Caution.—A voluntary reporting system for northbound vessels approaching Kyle Rhea and Kyle of Loch-alsh and intending to pass under Skye Bridge is bounded by a line joining Mallaig Harbor and Point of Sleat. See paragraph 3.35 for further information.

3.23 Point of Sleat (57°01'N., 6°01'W.), the S extremity of Skye, has outcropping on the W side and rising terrain NE. A light is shown from a tower on the point. Above and below-water rocks lie as far as 0.2 mile W of the point.

Camas Daraich (57°01'N., 6°00'W.) is a cove close E of the point. Anchorage, sheltered from N winds, can be taken in a depth of 15m off the entrance to Camas Daraich with Ard

Thurinish (57°02'N., 5°58'W.), a prominent, bold, cliffy headland bearing 071°.

Rubha Dubh (57°04'N., 5°54'W.), a salient point, is fronted by islets on drying reefs lying as far as 0.5 mile offshore. Ardvasar, a promontory projecting offshore about 0.3 mile from Rubha Dubh, provides shelter from S winds to **Armada Bay** (57°04'N., 5°53'W.). A conspicuous castellated castle stands on high ground about 0.5 mile N of the promontory. A pier extends ENE from the N extremity of the promontory and a light is shown from a building on the pierhead. There is a ro-ro facility on the N side of the pier.

It was reported (1992) that a conspicuous radio mast stands about 2.5 miles NNE of the pier. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 18m in Armada Bay, subject at times to a heavy swell. Small vessels can anchor off the pier in a depth of 5m.

3.24 Loch Nevis (57°00'N., 5°42'W.), at the SE entrance of Sound of Sleat, is approached between Rubha Ban (57°01'N., 5°48'W.) and An Fhaochag (57°04'N., 5°48'W.), a steep-to salient point. The loch is entered between Rubha Raonuill (57°02'N., 5°44'W.) and the shore 0.7 mile S. The coast E of Rubha Ban is steep-to and regular in outline. A shoal ridge, with a least depth of 8.5m, extends across the approach to the loch.

Sandaig Bay (57°03'N., 5°46'W.), an open bight on the N side of the approach to Loch Nevis, has a drying head fronted by above and below-water rocks and reefs extending S along the E side of the bay as far as Rubha Raonuill. A chain of islets lies S of the W entrance point of the bay.

Rubha Raonuill, the peninsula forming the N entrance of Loch Nevis, is formed of steep hills. A prominent point projects from the middle of the peninsula, and a stone monument, conspicuous from the W, stands on a small promontory jutting from its SE corner. Foul ground fronts the peninsula, with Smyth Rock (57°01'N., 5°44'W.) the outermost danger, lying at the N side of the fairway leading to Loch Nevis.

Inverie Bay (57°02'N., 5°42'W.), an open bight inside the entrance to the loch, has steep-to shores with conspicuous buildings visible at intervals. The village of Inverie and a church nearby are prominent at the NE side of the bay. There is a small T-head jetty at the village.

The bay is deep and free of dangers except for **Sgeirean Glasa** (57°02'N., 5°43'W.), rocks marked by a beacon. Anchorage can be taken in suitable depths in the E part of the bay. Sheltered anchorage can be taken in a depth of 16.5m N of Sgeirean Glasa.

Loch Nevis turns SE for about 4 miles from its entrance to the narrows where the fairway has a depth of 4.1m. A pilot is necessary to transit the narrows. There are no harbors or shelter to the head of the loch which is bound by steep-to shores. Winds in the loch are variable. Strong winds cause violent squalls, with SE and SW the most dangerous. Currents are weak except in the narrows. Anchorage can be taken in Tarbet Bay (56°58'N., 5°38'W.), near the narrows, in depths of 7 to 11m, mud.

3.25 The coast from **An Fhaochag** (57°04'N., 5°48'W.) has few indentations and is fringed by reefs. Shelter is afforded to small craft SE of Airor Island (57°05'N., 5°46'W.).

Kilbeg Point (57°05'N., 5°52'W.) is a prominent point located opposite Airor Island.

Knock Bay (57°06'N., 5°51'W.), on the E coast of Isle of Skye, affords anchorage in depths of up to 22m, open to S and SW winds, in the outer part of the bay.

Rubh Ard Slisneach (57°07'N., 5°43'W.) marks the S approach to Loch Hourn.

Camas Croise (57°08'N., 5°48'W.), a shallow cove with a drying head, affords anchorage to small vessels on the W side of Sound of Sleat, but SW winds make this bay unsafe.

Ornsay (57°09'N., 5°47'W.) ([World Port Index No. 33060](#)), reef-fringed and connected to the shore by a drying reef, lies SE and E of Isleornsay Harbor.

Eilean Sionnach (57°09'N., 5°47'W.), marked by a lighted tower, lies close SE of Ornsay Island. Another light marks the outer edge of the reef NE of the island.

3.26 Isleornsay Harbor (57°09'N., 5°48'W.), a shallow harbor, is used by small vessels as a harbor of refuge during SW gales. There is a small pier and village at the head of the harbor. Moorings are situated 0.7 mile N of the pier. Anchorage, sheltered, can be taken in a depth of 14m about 0.4 mile offshore, with the light off the NE side of Ornsay bearing 155°, distant 0.4 mile.



Photo courtesy of Scottish Radiance
ORNSAY LIGHT

Loch na Dal (57°00'N., 5°48'W.), an inlet indenting the coast NNW of Ornsay, is shallow with a drying head. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 24m, mud, off the loch entrance. A prominent white building, partially surrounded by trees, stands on the NE side of the head of the loch.

Loch Hourn (57°08'N., 5°39'W.) is approached between Rubh Ard Slisneach (57°07'N., 5°43'W.) and the Sandaig Islands, about 3 miles N. The S shore leading to the entrance at Rubha an Daraich (57°08'N., 5°39'W.), a small point S of a rounded headland, is steep-to and has no off-lying dangers. The NE shore of the approach is fronted by rocky shoals, detached patches, and drying reefs.

Sgeir Ulibhe (57°08'N., 5°41'W.), a reef, and a rock, awash, lying 0.1 mile W of the reef, are dangers near the entrance fairway. From the entrance, the loch leads E and SE for 5 miles to the first of four narrows. Loch Hourn Beg is that part of the loch above the first narrows. Vessels can transit the loch to the first narrows; local vessels beyond. Depths of 12.8 to 21.9m exist in and between the first and second narrows, decreasing to 6.9m in the latter. Loch Hourn has the greatest amount of rainfall in the highlands. Precipitous mountains rising from the shores completely enclose the loch. Violent wind squalls blow off the mountains during inclement weather.

3.27 Camas Ban (57°08'N., 5°34'W.), a cove on the N shore of the loch, affords shelter off the village at the head of the cove. Corr Eileanan (57°06'N., 5°32'W.) consists of three islets extending into the loch near the first narrows. The fairway leads S of the S islet. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 29m in Camas Ban, S of the village at the head of the cove. Large vessels can anchor in a depth of 29m, mud, 0.8 mile SE of the islets lying about 1 mile NW of Camas Ban.

Poll a' Mhuineil (57°06'N., 5°34'W.), a cove on the S side of the loch, is fronted by an islet lying on foul ground. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 55m, mud and sand, about 0.5 mile E of Poll a' Mhuineil. Small vessels anchor in depths of 7 to 9m close inshore on the W side of the bay.

Caution.—Vessels traversing the first narrows should do so at HW or LW to avoid the strength of tidal currents which attain a velocity of 3 knots.

In inclement weather, especially with strong winds from between S and W, violent squalls descend from the high land from unpredictable directions.

3.28 Sandaig Islands (57°10'N., 5°42'W.), a group of islands lying close offshore, are connected to the shore by a drying reef and foul ground. A light is shown from a tower on the largest island.

Sandaig Bay (57°10'N., 5°41'W.) has depths of 5.5 to 12.8m over sand.

Dunan Ruadh (57°12'N., 5°40'W.) is a cliffty and conspicuous headland on the W side of the sound about 4.5 miles NE of Loch na Dal. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 20m, good holding ground, mud, about 0.5 mile NNE of the headland, sheltered from SW winds and clear of tidal currents. Tide rips occur in the vicinity of the shoals extending N of the anchorage and as far as Kyle Rhea. Violent NW squalls arise over the Kylerhea River (57°13'N., 5°40'W.), which is fronted by drying flats. A conspicuous ferry house stands 0.3 mile N of the river mouth.

Eilanreach River (57°12'N., 5°38'W.) is the S of three rivers emptying into the sound between the Sandaig Islands and Kyle Rhea. All the rivers are fronted by drying sand and gravel flats. The intervening coast is steep-to and rocky.

Glenelg Bay (57°13'N., 5°38'W.) has variable depths decreasing to drying flats off the mouth of Glenmore River, at the head of the bay. A church and monument, standing S of the river mouth, and a high barracks N, are all conspicuous. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 27m in the bay, with the pier bearing 139° and the church bearing 094°, distant 0.2 mile.

3.29 Bernera Bay (57°13'N., 5°39'W.), adjoining Glenelg Bay, affords anchorage in a depth of 18m, sand and shells, about 0.3 mile offshore. The anchorage is not effected by currents, but is exposed to SW winds.

Directions.—During the day, steer in mid-channel to enter the Sound of Sleat. At night, enter the sound from SW by keeping the light on Ardnamurchan Point bearing no more than 217°, astern, until clear of the dangers. Then steer 038° toward Sandaig Islands Light until abeam of Eilean Sionnach Light. Change course to 048° and bring the latter light on a stern bearing of 228°. This course leads into Glenelg Bay.

Kyle Rhea (57°14'N., 5°40'W.), a narrow strait, separates the NE extremity of Skye from the mainland. It also connects the N end of the Sound of Sleat with Loch Alsh. The terrain on both sides of the strait rises steeply except where intersected by various streams. The E shore consists mainly of low cliffs. A light is shown from Kyle Rhea Beacon. Depths of 12.8 to 16.5m exist in the strait. Dangers are few, but include an 8.7m patch in the S entrance of the strait and **Research Rock** (57°15'N., 5°39'W.), with a least depth of 5.8m. The fairway in the vicinity of the rock has a width of 0.1 mile, as does the S entrance of the narrows. The 10m curve contains most fringing shoals extending along both shores of the strait.

An overhead power cable, with a vertical clearance of 61m, spans the narrows in the vicinity of Research Rock, about 0.5 mile NE of Kyle Rhea Light.

The currents set N on the flood tide and S on the ebb tide. Slack water is of short duration.

Rubha na Caillich (57°15'N., 5°39'W.), the W point at the N entrance to Kyle Rhea, is low and grassy. A light is shown from Sgeir na Caillich, a detached reef lying 300m N of the point. Pilots can be obtained from cottages at the S entrance of Kyle Rhea. It is not advisable to transit the strait at night without a pilot aboard.

Directions.—Northbound vessels enter Kyle Rhea with Kyle Rhea Light bearing 343°. When the E ferry house bears 170°, change course N in mid-channel. When clear of Research Rock, bring Kyle Rhea light structure astern, 222°, and steer in mid-channel out of the N entrance of the strait.

Loch Alsh—Loch Duich—Loch Long

3.30 Loch Alsh (57°16'N., 5°38'W.) separates the N side of the E end of Isle of Skye from the mainland. The W end of the loch is entered through Kyle Akin, a narrow passage about 2.5 miles W of Kyle Rhea. Loch Alsh in its W part, is free of dangers. Loch Long and Loch Duich, leading off the E part of Loch Alsh, have little commercial importance.

Ardintoul Point (57°16'N., 5°36'W.) is a low, flat point backed by cultivated terrain. Two tanks and farm buildings mark the point. The coast between Kyle Rhea and the point has a gravel beach backed by low land rising inland to steep mountain ridges.

Ru Aird a Mhill (57°17'N., 5°37'W.) is a steep and grassy point on the N side of Loch Alsh.

Ru Sgarabhaig (57°16'N., 5°35'W.) is a point at the S extremity of an unmarked promontory located opposite

Ardintoul Point. Anchorage can be taken in depths of up to 14.6m in the middle of Ardintoul Bay. Small vessels can anchor off the W shore of the bay, in a depth of 5m.

Ardelve Point (57°17'N., 5°31'W.) and **Totaig** (57°16'N., 5°31'W.) are the N and S entrance points to Loch Long and Loch Duich. A stone hotel stands N of Ardelve Point.

3.31 Glas Eilean (57°16'N., 5°35'W.), a flat islet encircled by drying reefs and shoals, lies inside the entrance of Loch Alsh. A buoy marks a rock lying 0.2 mile NW of Glas Eilean. The preferred navigable channel leads close N of the rock and ENE through Loch Alsh. **Ais Sgeir** (57°16'N., 5°33'W.), a bare, black rock aligned 074° with the stone hotel near Ardelve Point, leads through the channel. Eilean Tioram, several islets encircled by a drying reef, is connected N to Ardelve Point by a drying spit.

Loch Duich (57°16'N., 5°31'W.), entered between Eilean Tioram and Totaig, is deep and clear to its drying head. The shores are steep and partly wooded. Several mountain peaks are conspicuous. Vessels seldom transit this loch. Anchorage can be taken in depths of up to 22m, off the drying flats at the head of the bay.

Loch Long (57°17'N., 5°31'W.) is constricted throughout. The entrance is encumbered by a bar over which there is a depth is 2.1m. A bridge spans the loch at its entrance.

Rubha Buidhe (57°16'N., 5°40'W.), a point NW of Rubha na Caillich, affords anchorage in depths of up to 15m, about 0.3 mile NE of Rubha Buidhe and in a depth of 6.4m about 0.2 mile E of the same point. Anchorage, sheltered from S and SW gales, can be taken in depths of up to 7.3m, sand and mud, about 0.2 mile NNW of Sgeir na Caillich.

3.32 Balmacara Bay (57°17'N., 5°39'W.), an open bight with a drying head, is fringed by drying reefs and fronted by shoals of less than 9m depth. Prominent hotels stand on the E and W shores of the bay. Anchorage can be taken in depths of up to 22m, sand, about 0.2 mile SE of a pier at the SW side of the bay. North squalls may cause vessels to drag anchor. Donald Murchison's Monument (57°17'N., 5°40'W.) is a conspicuous, white granite monument standing on Doire na h-Earba, a small headland.

A detached 8.2m shoal lies 0.3 mile S of the headland.

Bo Sron an Tairbh (57°16'N., 5°41'W.) is a detached, rocky shoal, with a least depth of 6.6m, lying 300m N of Sron an Tairbh, a small point.

A sunken wreck lies about 0.3 mile NW of the point.

Loch na Beiste (57°16'N., 5°43'W.), 2.2 miles W of Rubha Buidhe, has depths of 12 to 31m. Several mooring buoys lie in the middle of the loch, 0.5 mile from its head.

Sheltered anchorage can be taken in depths of up to 24m, sand and shells, about 0.4 mile from the head of the loch.

Kyle Akin

3.33 Kyle Akin (57°17'N., 5°43'W.), a short, constricted passage, leads W from Loch Alsh to the SE end of Inner Sound. The E entrance of Kyle Akin lies between the W



SKYE BRIDGE FROM E



KYLE AKIN LIGHT (DISUSED) AND SKYE BRIDGE AT W ENTRANCE

entrance point of Scalpaiddh Bay and Rubha Ard Treisnis ($57^{\circ}16'N$, $5^{\circ}43'W$), the NE extremity of a narrow peninsula. There is a least depth of 9m in the fairway S of Eileanan Dubha and a least width of 137m between the 10m curves.

Tides—Currents.—Tidal currents in the E approach to Kyle Akin are weak. With melting snow and after heavy rain, the strength of the W current is increased. This is also true with strong S and SW winds. The times at which the tidal currents change direction vary considerably with the range of tide. When the range is less than 4m, the E current runs from the time of HW until 4 hours 30 minutes later. As the tidal range decreases, the E current runs for progressively longer periods.

At springs, the W current attains a strength of about 3.5 knots 6 hours before HW. The E current has two maxima; one of about 2 knots occurring 2 hours 30 minutes before HW, and another 2.5 knots occurring about 1 hour 15 minutes after HW. During the 4 hours preceding HW, the currents are considerably affected by the wind. Strong protracted northerlies increase the strength of the E current and decrease the strength of the W current. Strong S winds have the reverse effect.

Caisteal Maol, a conspicuous tower in ruins, stands on a headland 0.2 mile W of Rubha Ard Treisnis. Foul grounds front the headland. String Rock, awash and marked by a lighted buoy, lies at the NE end of this foul ground.

Eileanan Dubha ($57^{\circ}17'N$, $5^{\circ}42'W$), a group of islets and rocks, lie in the fairway near the E entrance of Kyle Akin.

Foul ground encircles the group for about 100m and a lighted tower marks the NE islet. Navigable channels lie N and S of the group. The channel N of the islets is 130m wide, with depths of 9 to 13m in the fairway.

3.34 Plock of Kyle ($57^{\circ}17'N$, $5^{\circ}43'W$), a peninsula at the W end of the mainland, forms the N side of Kyle Akin. Foul ground extends as far as 150m offshore. Station Hotel is a conspicuous building near the shore at the E end of the peninsula and adjacent to the ferry pier.

Kyle of Lochalsh Pier ($57^{\circ}17'N$, $5^{\circ}43'W$), about 0.1 mile E of Station Hotel, is also known as Railway Terminus Pier. It is used by small passenger vessels, yachts, and fishing vessels and is the principal railroad connection for the entire area. The

pier has a length of 270m and a depth of 6.5m along the S face, from which lights are shown. The ferry slip, with a beacon at its SE extremity, is situated 0.1 mile W of the pier.

Fishery Pier, a T-head pier about 67m long with a depth of 3m alongside, is situated close E of the pier. British Underwater Test and Evaluation Center (BUTEC) Jetty, an L-shaped pier, marked by lights, is situated 0.2 mile E of Fishery Pier. Drying reefs fringe the shores adjacent to the piers. Signals are displayed at the Support Base, 0.1 mile E of Fishery Pier. A red flag by day and a red light at night indicates that entry into the restricted area in Inner Sound is prohibited, except for direct passage.

3.35 Kyle of Loch Alsh (57°17'N., 5°43'W.) ([World Port Index No. 32900](#)) is a small town and terminus for the railroad. Railroad connections lead from the town to the pier. The Railway Pier has a length of 270m and a maximum depth of 6m alongside its S face at MLWS.

Kyle Akin (57°16'N., 5°44'W.) ([World Port Index No. 32910](#)), a coastal village about 0.5 mile W of Caisteal Maol, is situated on a flat peninsula terminating in a rocky knoll 0.3 mile E of the village. A stone pier extends 137m through a drying reef from the E end of the peninsula. A lighted beacon stands on the E end of the pier. A ferry plies between Kyle Akin and Kyle of Lochalsh. King's Arms Hotel is prominent on the shore close N of Kyle Akin. Kyle House stands on a knoll with a cliffy seaward face covered by trees which obscure this conspicuous hotel in summer.

Eilean Ban (57°17'N., 5°44'W.), two islands encircled by drying reefs, lie off the SW side of Plock of Kyle. Shoals and foul ground extend 100m S of the islands. Skye Bridge, with a vertical clearance of 24.8m over a navigable width of 80m, extends SSW across Kyle Akin from the S extremity of the W island of Eilean Ban.

Sgeir na Iasgaich (57°16'N., 5°47'W.) is a narrow, rocky peninsula on the S shore of the W approach to Kyle Akin. The intervening shore is backed by high hills and fronted for 0.5 mile by shoals of less than 9m depth. A lighted buoy is moored 0.2 mile N of Bogha Beag, a drying reef lying 0.3 mile offshore. Deep-draft vessels should pass about 0.5 mile N of Bogha Beag which lies almost 0.8 mile WSW of Kyle Akin Light.

Black Eye Rock (57°17'N., 5°45'W.), with a depth of 3.8m and marked by a lighted buoy, lies in the approach fairway about 0.4 mile W of Eilean Ban. There are detached patches of less than 9m lying in the fairway NNW of the rock and 6.9m shoals, 0.2 mile NW and W of Kyle Akin Light.

Eilean a Mhal, (57°17'N., 5°44'W.), an island, is encircled by shoals and reefs. Above and below-water rocks lie on the shoals which extend W to the fairway and S to Eilean Ban. The least depth in the approach channel to Kyle Akin is 8.2m.

Caution.—A voluntary reporting system is in effect for vessels passing under Skye Bridge, as follows:

1. All passenger vessels.
2. All vessels carrying bulk or package dangerous cargo.
3. All other vessels 300 grt and over.
4. Fishing vessels 30m long and over.
5. Vessels restricted in their ability to maneuver.

Vessels approaching Kyle Rhea and Kyle of Lochalsh and intending to pass under the main span of Skye Bridge should

contact Oban Coastguard on VHF channel 16 or 67, and make a report at the following positions:

1. Northbound vessels—when crossing the line joining Point of Sleat and Mallaig Harbor.
2. Southbound vessels—when passing through the latitude of Rona Lighthouse.

Vessels should also maintain a continuous listening watch on VHF channel 16.

Vessels should report any change in status. The report should be made in English and contain the following information:

Designator	Information Required
A	Vessel name and call sign
E	Course
F	Speed
G	Port of departure
H	Time of passing reporting point
I	Port of destination
O	Draft
P	Cargo onboard; brief details of dangerous/hazardous cargo
Q	Damages or other restrictions likely to affect maneuverability
U	Brief details of damage or other restrictions likely to affect maneuverability
X	ETA at Skye Bridge

Loch Carron—Loch Kishorn

3.36 Loch Carron (57°20'N., 5°45'W.) is entered between Portnacloich Point (57°18'N., 5°44'W.) and Rubha na h-Uamha (57°21'N., 5°47'W.). The latter point is steep and bold, terminating in a cliff.

Loch Carron, with an entrance clear of dangers, extends ENE for 5 miles where a broad, two-pronged promontory divides the loch into two arms. Loch Kishorn is the N arm.

An Dubh Aird (57°20'N., 5°41'W.), a dark peninsula covered with heather, rises steeply.

Rubha Mor (57°21'N., 5°39'W.) is the NE end of a hilly peninsula which is separated by a gap from higher hills. The S coast of the loch is foul for at least 0.5 mile offshore between points, whereas the N shore of the loch is steep-to and backed by rugged, barren hills. Foul ground extends 0.8 mile N of Rubha Mor.

Sgeir Golach (57°21'N., 5°39'W.), marked by a beacon, are above and below-water rocks and reefs, which lie near the N edge of the foul ground.

Caution.—A disused explosive dumping ground area, the limits of which are shown on the chart, lies in the approach to Loch Carron about 2.8 miles SW of Rubha na h-Uamha Point.

A foul ground area lies about 2.5 miles SSW of Rubha na h-Uamha Point in the approach to Loch Carron.

Rubha Alasdair Ruaidh (57°22'N., 5°36'W.), the S prong of the two-pronged promontory, is of mountainous terrain,

wooded, and has conspicuous terraces forming its SW side. The inner part of Loch Carron is entered between this promontory and Rubha Mor. This entire area, the narrows of the loch, is foul. A navigable channel, about 0.1 mile wide and 3.7m deep, leads through the narrows. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 11m, good holding ground and sheltered, about 0.2 mile ESE of the N end of Rubha Mor.

3.37 Plockton (57°20'N., 5°39'W.) ([World Port Index No. 32890](#)), a village S of Rubha Mor, is approached via an inlet with a depth of 5.5m. Sgeir Bhuidhe, an islet, lies amid drying rocks 0.1 mile off the village which has rail connections. Vessels proceeding from Kyle Akin to Loch Carron can obtain pilot services from local fishermen at Kyle Akin or Eilean Mor. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 3.7m, good holding ground of clay, about 150m W of Sgeir Bhuidhe. Small vessels are beached on the flats.

Duncraig Castle (57°20'N., 5°38'W.), a conspicuous stone building, is backed by a prominent hill. A beacon is situated 300m E of the castle. The coast E of the castle is composed of sand and gravel, backed by cliffs in places and bisected by a deep valley. A remarkable raised beach fronts the cliffs for 1 mile.

Creag Mhaol (57°21'N., 5°34'W.) are prominent, partly steep cliffs. The narrows of Strome lie N of Creag Mhaol. Two drying rocks, each marked by a beacon, lie in the W approach to the narrows. The fairway leading to the narrows passes W and N of these rocks. Local knowledge is necessary in approaching and proceeding through the narrows, where the preferred fairway is about 100m from the N shore on entering.

South Strome (57°21'N., 5°32'W.), a village at the SE corner of the narrows, has railroad connections and a ferry which plies across the narrows. The loch above the narrows is seldom visited by shipping. Anchorage, sheltered from S and W winds, can be taken on the shoals extending N and E of a disused railroad pier, clear of submarine cables.

3.38 Loch Kishorn (57°23'N., 5°39'W.) lies NW of Meall na h-Airde (57°22'N., 5°38'W.), the N head of the two-pronged promontory. The loch is deep, clear of dangers, and provides an excellent refuge for vessels during stormy weather. Larger vessels may anchor offshore, clear of Sgorr a' Bhrid-eoin Mhoir (57°23'30"N., 5°36'24"W.), the W of several drying rocks which extend up to 0.5 mile offshore. Care must also be taken to avoid the marine farms which are established in this vicinity. There is very little swell and sea in the loch and only NW winds are considered dangerous. The terrain consists of bare, rugged hills, backed by mountains. Streams and waterfalls flow into the loch along its NW side.

A detached patch, with a depth of 14.8m, lies near the middle of the loch, and several patches, with depths of less than 10m, lie up to 0.6 mile from the head of the loch.

A pier, which extends from the W side of the loch, and a quay, 0.4 mile NE, are all that remain of an offshore platform construction site. It was reported (1994) that this site will reopen and incorporate a working zone extending 0.4 mile from the shore, within which will be moored a large floating concrete structure connected to the shore by an access bridge.

Segier a Chinn (57°22'N., 5°39'W.), an above-water rock, lies at the outer end of a foul area extending about 1.2 miles SW of Meall na h-Airde.

Garra Islands (57°23'N., 5°39'W.), of which Kishorn Island is the most N, lie on foul ground extending W of the promontory and close to the channel into the loch. A drying flat and rocks fill the head of Loch Kishorn.

Achintraid (57°23'N., 5°36'W.), a village, is situated at the S side of a cove. Vessels entering the loch for shelter or anchorage should keep at least 275m off the NW shore of the loch. Anchorage for small vessels can be taken off the E side of Kishorn Island. Larger vessels anchor clear of the shoals lying off the head and SE side of the loch.

Inner Sound

3.39 Inner Sound, a deep-water passage, extends NW and N from the W entrance of Kyle Akin. The sound is bound E by the mainland, S by the Isle of Skye, and W by a chain of islands lying off the E coast of Skye.

The islands lying NW of Kyle Akin constrict the sound which enlarges N and is free of dangers.

Rubha Ardnish (57°15'N., 5°51'W.) is the N end of a narrow peninsula projecting from the head of Inner Sound. The coast in the area is backed by hills intersected by streams. Rock outcroppings, resembling stone jetties, extend offshore and are prominent coastal features. Partly drying rocks and reefs lie on shoals extending as far as 0.8 mile offshore.

Anchorage can be taken in depths of up to 15m, good holding ground, about 0.2 mile E of Sgeir Dubh (57°16'N., 5°50'W.), an above-water rock. In N winds, however, a heavy swell builds off this coast. Temporary anchorage can be obtained 0.4 mile NNE of Sgeir Dubh in a depth of 24m.

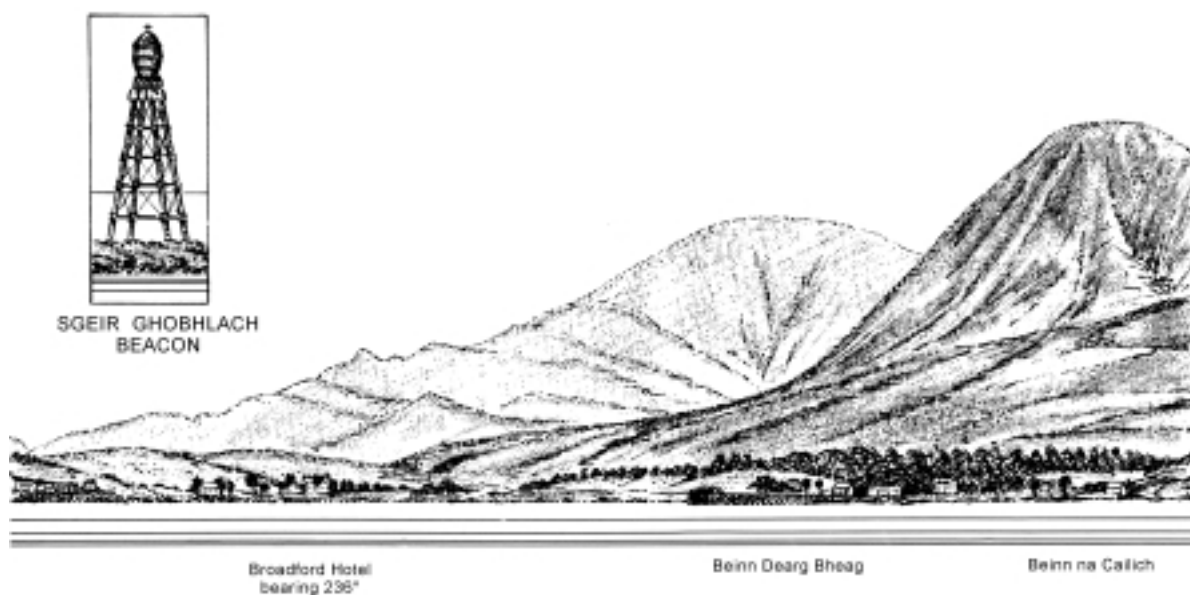
3.40 Broadford Bay (57°15'N., 5°53'W.) ([World Port Index No. 32920](#)), open to N winds, indents the shore between Rubha Ardish and Rubh' an Eireannaich (57°15'N., 5°54'W.). Hotels standing on the W and SW shores of the bay are conspicuous. Drying reefs extend as far as 0.4 mile offshore. Corry Pier extends off the W side of the bay. There is a small drying pier near Broadford Village, at the head of the bay.

Anchorage can be taken in depths of 10 to 12m, good holding ground, with Corry Pier bearing 275°, distant 0.3 mile.

Pabay (57°16'N., 5°52'W.) is a limestone island with rocky walls. It is partly steep and grass-covered with farm buildings standing on its W side. Reefs encircle the island. Sgeir Ghobhlach, a drying rock marked by a beacon, lies 0.5 mile SSW of Pabay. Caolas Pabay (57°16'N., 5°51'W.), a channel SE of Pabay, is clear of dangers, but is constricted and should not be used without local knowledge. The Broadford Hotel, bearing 236°, leads through Caolas Pabay.

Scalpay (57°18'N., 5°58'W.) is an island which rises steeply from its S and SW sides. The N and NE sides are rocky and reef-fringed in places for 0.1 mile. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 11m, sand, sheltered from S winds, in the entrance of a cove located at the NW end of Scalpay.

Longay (57°19'N., 5°53'W.), an island with steep shores and occasional cliffs, is reef-fringed. A deep-water channel, free of dangers, leads between Scalpay and Longay.



BROADFORD HOTEL IN LINE WITH SUMMIT ON THE S SLOPE OF BEINN DEARG BHEAG, BEARING 236°

3.41 Gulnare Rock ($57^{\circ}19'N.$, $5^{\circ}56'W.$), awash, and a rock with a depth of 1m, lying close SW and marked by a buoy, are dangers to be avoided if using the channel between Longay and the N side of Scalpay. Sgeir Dhearg ($57^{\circ}19'N.$, $5^{\circ}55'W.$), a reef-fringed islet, and Sgeir Thraid ($57^{\circ}20'N.$, $5^{\circ}57'W.$), a drying rock, marked by a beacon, are dangers in the vicinity of Gulnare Rock.

Crowlin Islands ($57^{\circ}21'N.$, $5^{\circ}50'W.$) lie W of Rubha na h-Uamba ($57^{\circ}21'N.$, $5^{\circ}47'W.$). A drying reef connects these three islands. Reefs fringe the islands and foul ground, drying at its outer extremity, extends 0.3 mile N of Eilean Beag ($57^{\circ}21'N.$, $5^{\circ}51'W.$), the N island of the group. A light is shown from a beacon at the W end of Eilean Beag.

Linne Crowlin is the deep channel between the island and Longay. Caolas Mor, the channel between the islands and the mainland, has a least depth of 18m and is free of dangers.

Loch Toscaig ($57^{\circ}22'N.$, $5^{\circ}49'W.$), a narrow inlet open to S winds, has a least depth of 11m. Bo Du, a drying rock, lies in the loch entrance. Another rock, with a least depth of 0.4m, lies 250m SW of Bo Du. The peninsula forming the W side of the loch is fronted on its SW side by above-water rocks. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 18m, good holding ground, within Loch Toscaig.

Poll Domhain ($57^{\circ}23'N.$, $5^{\circ}49'W.$), a foul inlet, indents the E side of Ardban, a promontory fronted by foul ground and drying rocks. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 9m about 100m S of the reef lying in the center of Poll Domhain. Channels on either side of the reef lead to the anchorage.

Poll Creadha ($57^{\circ}24'N.$, $5^{\circ}49'W.$), an inlet indenting the E side of a peninsula, affords anchorage in a depth of 5.5m, clear of a reef in the entrance which is marked by a beacon.

Applecross Bay ($57^{\circ}26'N.$, $5^{\circ}50'W.$), an open bay with a drying head, affords temporary anchorage in depths of 9 to 18m off the E shore. A grove of trees around a church at the head of the bay is prominent. There are two, small drying piers at the SE side of the bay.

Caol Mor ($57^{\circ}20'N.$, $6^{\circ}01'W.$), the deep-water strait separating the NW end of Scalpay from the SE end of Raasay, connects Inner Sound and Sound of Raasay. The strait is free of dangers over a navigable width of 0.5 mile. A light is shown from a tower on Eyre Point ($57^{\circ}20'N.$, $6^{\circ}01'W.$), the S extremity of Raasay.

3.42 Raasay ($57^{\circ}25'N.$, $6^{\circ}03'W.$), an island which is steep-to along its E side, is mountainous in the S half, with the mountains sloping gradually E and terminating in high cliffs along the E shore. North Raasay is comparatively low.

Dun Caan ($57^{\circ}23'N.$, $6^{\circ}02'W.$), 441m high, is a conspicuous mountain with a truncated peak. A castle, in ruins, stands 6.5 miles N of Eyre Point. Anchorage can be taken between Eyre Point and Suisnish Point ($57^{\circ}20'N.$, $6^{\circ}04'W.$), about 0.3 mile offshore in depths of 22 to 27m.

Caol Rona ($57^{\circ}31'N.$, $5^{\circ}59'W.$), the strait separating the islands of Raasay and Rona, leads NW from Inner Sound to Sound of Raasay. Three islets lie in the SE entrance of the strait which has a least depth of 12.8m.

Eilean Tigh ($57^{\circ}31'N.$, $6^{\circ}00'W.$), a rugged island forming the SW side of Caol Rona, is steep-to along its NE side. Lights are shown from three beacons, situated on the E coast of Rona, and from a beacon on a rock close off Rubha Chuil-tairbh, 3.5 miles NNE of Garbh Eilean ($57^{\circ}31'N.$, $5^{\circ}58'W.$). Garbh Eilean, the largest of the three islets, is connected to Rona by a drying reef. The preferred channel lies SW of the SW islet. A light is shown from a beacon which marks the SE end of Garbh Eilean.

Caution.—A restricted area, the limits of which are best seen on the chart, is established in Inner Sound W and SW of Ru na Lachan (57°28'N., 5°52'W.). Anchoring, fishing, dredging, dumping, and all underwater activities are prohibited in the restricted area and in the adjoining cable area. When a red flag, by day, or a red light at night, is shown at the Range Control Building, which stands 0.2 mile NNW of Ru na Lachan, vessels are not permitted to remain in these areas longer than is necessary for direct passage through them.

Rubha na Guailne (57°27'N., 5°51'W.), at the W entrance to Applecross Bay, and **Rubha na Fearn** (57°35'N., 5°50'W.) represent two points on the E coast of Inner Sound between which there are no off-lying dangers, anchorages, or harbors. **Ard na Claise Moire** (57°30'N., 5°52'W.) is a prominent headland along this stretch of coast. **Rubha na Fearn** is long, low, and barren.

3.43 Rona (57°33'N., 5°58'W.), an island forming the W side of the N part of Inner Sound, is bare, rugged, and sparsely cultivated. A ridge of high hills extending the length of the island falls steeply E to the sea. The E coast is steep-to and free of dangers up to 0.1 mile from the shore. Several above and below-water rocks lie on shoals extending 1 mile N of the N end of Rona. **Rona Light** is shown from a tower standing on the NE end of Rona. A radio mast stands close N of the light.

Caution.—A submarine range lies E of Rona. The area is used by submarines at varying depths and speeds.

A number of seabed obstructions lie in the vicinity.

A voluntary reporting system for southbound vessels approaching Kyle Rhea and Kyle of Lochalsh and intending to pass under Skye Bridge is bounded by the latitude of Rona Lighthouse. See paragraph 3.35 for further information.

Caolas Scalpay (57°16'N., 5°56'W.) and **Loch na Cairidh** (57°18'N., 6°02'W.) form a common strait between the S and W sides of Scalpay and Skye. The narrows of the strait are formed S of Scalpay by reefs extending into the channel from Scalpay and Skye. The reefs constrict the strait to a width of 0.2 mile and a depth of 0.3m. Except near HW, passage of the narrows should not be attempted. **Caolas Scalpay**, lying SE of the narrows, is easy of access and has moderate depths with good holding ground.

Anchorage can be taken in depths of 9 to 11m, 0.7 mile ESE of the narrows. With most winds, the squalls in **Caolas Scalpay** are very strong and uncertain in direction because of the steep slopes on both shores. **Loch na Cairidh** leads NW of the narrows.

3.44 Loch Ainort (57°17'N., 6°03'W.) leads SW of **Loch na Cairidh**. Dangerous squalls render **Loch Ainort** unsafe for anchoring. Submarine cables, marked by landing beacons, are laid across the narrows which separate **Caolas Scalpay** from **Loch na Cairidh**. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 9m off **Dunan schoolhouse**, 0.7 mile WNW of the narrows.

Loch Sligachan (57°19'N., 6°06'W.), indenting the coast of Skye, opposite the S extremity of Raasay, is encircled by steep mountains and is subject to violent squalls. Although the loch entrance is encumbered by rocks and shoals, there is a navigable channel about 50m wide and 4.1m deep. Local knowledge is essential. A ferry plies across the mouth of the

loch. **Sconser Lodge** is a conspicuous building standing close within the S entrance point of the loch. **Sconser Ferry Pier Light** is shown 0.3 mile W of **Sconser Lodge**. **Bo Sligachan**, a rock with a least depth of 0.4m, lies on the extremity of foul ground extending 0.5 mile N of the lodge. The W extremity of the lodge in range 215° with the summit of **Sgurr Mhairi** (57°18'N., 6°08'W.) leads through the approach channel.

Sound of Raasay

3.45 Sound of Raasay leads N from its junction with **Caol Mor** and **Loch na Cairidh**, between Raasay on the E and Skye on the W. Except for the Narrows of Raasay, the Sound of Raasay is wide, deep, and clear of dangers in the fairway. The channel through the narrows can accommodate deep-draft vessels over a navigable width of 0.2 mile.

Rubha na Cloiche (57°20'N., 6°03'W.), the S extremity of Raasay, and **Tor Mor** (57°19'N., 6°06'W.), a steep headland, form the S entrance to the sound. The E, or Raasay side, of the entrance is fronted by shoals of less than 5.5m extending as far as 0.3 mile offshore.

Churchton Bay (57°21'N., 6°04'W.), an open bight exposed to violent squalls in the winter, has depths of 5m. Foul ground extends about 0.2 mile off its SE side. **Ardhuish**, a wooded peninsula, forms the N side of the bay. Anchorage can be taken during the summer in a depth of 10m, clay and sand, about 0.3 mile S of the head of the bay.

Jackal Rock (57°20'N., 6°05'W.), with a depth of 2.9 and marked by a buoy, lies on the W edge of the coastal shoal at the SE side of the bay.

Narrows of Raasay (57°21'N., 6°06'W.) is about 0.5 mile wide between **Ardhuish**, on the E side, and **An Aird Peninsula** on the W side.

Eilean Aird nan Gobhar (57°21'N., 6°05'W.), an islet, lies on a drying reef extending over 0.3 mile S of the NE peninsula. Drying reefs and rocks lie W and E, respectively, of the islet.

Penfold Rock (57°21'N., 6°06'W.), marked by a buoy, with a depth of 2.9m, lies in the middle of the narrows. Drying rocks and reefs extend almost 0.3 mile into the narrows from the SW peninsula. **Eilean Aird nan Gobhar**, aligned 358° with **Sgeir Chnapach** (57°22'N., 6°05'W.), leads close E of the drying rocks and shoals in a least depth of 12.8m.

3.46 Balmeanach Bay (57°20'N., 6°06'W.), between **Tor Mor** and the peninsula at the SW side of the narrows, is fronted by shoals of 5.5m extending as far as 0.2 mile offshore. Anchorage, open to SE winds, can be taken in depths of 14 to 18m in the bay. Temporary anchorage can also be taken in a depth of 7.8m, sand, sheltered from W winds, in **Tianavaig Bay** (57°22'N., 6°08'W.). A submarine cable, marked by beacons, crosses the Sound of Raasay from the N side of **Balmeanach Bay**.

McMillan's Rock (57°21'N., 6°06'W.), with a least depth of 0.4m, is marked by a lighted buoy.

Sgeir Dhubh (57°21'N., 6°07'W.), a conspicuous above-water rock, lies 0.2 mile SW of **McMillan's Rock**. There is a conspicuous schoolhouse at **Upper Ollach** (57°21'N., 6°07'W.), W of **Sgeir Dhubh**. The SW extremity of **Eilean Aird nan Gobhar**, aligned 123° with **Suisnish Cottage** (57°20'N.,

6°04'W.), leads close NE of McMillan's Rock and a 4.1m shoal lying 0.3 mile E of the rock. The schoolhouse, bearing 282°, and just open N of An Aird, leads N of Penfold Rock.

Oskaig Point (57°22'N., 6°05'W.) is a salient headland from which a ridge, with depths of less than 10m, extends NNW. Drying rocks and reefs lie on the ridge.

Tianavaig Bay (57°22'N., 6°08'W.) indents the W shore of the sound opposite Oskaig Point. The coast is moderately steep S of the bay. The coast N forms the base of Ben Tianavaig (57°23'N., 6°09'W.), a prominent mountain with unusual pinnacles and overhanging brows. Deep caves perforate the lower part of the mountain.

3.47 Portree Harbor (57°25'N., 6°09'W.) ([World Port Index No. 32930](#)), on the E coast of Skye, is entered between Udairn (57°24'N., 6°08'W.) and Rubha na h-Airde Glaise (57°26'N., 6°09'W.). The harbor becomes constricted opposite steep-to Vriskaig Point (57°24'N., 6°11'W.). An arm of the harbor, Loch Portree, leads SW and is a drying flat. A prominent radio mast stands on high ground 2.5 miles WSW of Vriskaig Point. The main harbor is sheltered from all, except W winds. Mountains and dark cliffs back the sides of the harbor. Low terrain forms the head of Portree Harbor.

Portree (57°25'N., 6°12'W.), the town, is situated at the head of the harbor and on Meall na h-Acairseid, a wooded peninsula. Portree, the capital of Isle of Skye, is a popular tourist center. A tower and two tanks are conspicuous on the peninsula. A pier on the NE side of the peninsula has a depth of 3.2m alongside over a length of 45m. A vessel having a length of up to 65m and a beam of 11.2m, with a maximum draft of 4.1m in summer and 4m in winter, can be accommodated. Anchorage can be taken, subject to a N swell, in a depth of 25m about 0.8 mile ENE of the pierhead.

Loch Arnish (57°28'N., 6°02'W.) is entered between Manish Point (57°28'N., 6°03'W.) a long low, rocky point, and Ard an Torrain (57°02'N., 6°02'W.), a headland. An islet and rocks, awash, lie on rocky shoals extending about 0.5 mile SW of Manish Point. The loch is deep with a rocky bottom unsuitable for anchorage.

Eilean Fladday (57°29'N., 6°02'W.), a flat-topped island, is connected to Raasay by a drying reef. Islets lie on foul ground encircling the island as far as 0.3 mile offshore. Anchorage can be taken in the inlet SE of Fladday in depths of 5 to 18m. A channel, about 100m wide and 5.5m deep, leads from close N of Ard an Torrain to the anchorage although, vessels should not enter without local knowledge.

Acairseid Mhor (57°32'N., 5°59'W.), a cove, is entered S of Eilean Garbh through a channel with a least depth of 3.7m. Vessels without local knowledge are cautioned not to enter the cove, except in an emergency. Anchorage is suitable in a depth of 6.4m in the cove entrance and about 0.1 mile ENE of a drying rock.

3.48 Loch a Bhraige (57°35'N., 5°58'W.), entered close SW of the N end of Rona, is fringed by rocks including Sgeir Shuas, a double-headed rock, marked by a light. There is a small pier situated on the E side of the loch, 0.1 mile WSW of Rona Light. A jetty lies close SSW of the pier. Lights are shown from the jetty. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of

18m, about 0.1 mile off the SW shore, with Rona Light bearing 070°.

The Storr (57°30'N., 6°11'W.), a mountain within the coast forming the W side of Sound of Raasay, is a conspicuous feature with cliffs and columns forming its summit. A waterfall, about 1.2 miles SE of The Storr, is a prominent mark. The coast N consists of low cliffs changing to steep hillsides sloping to the sound.

Rubha nam Braithairean (57°35'N., 6°08'W.), a peninsula terminating in a pinnacle topped by a dome, is conspicuous when approaching Sound of Raasay from the N and NW. Foul ground and drying rocks lie as far as 1 mile NW of the point.

North Approach to the Sound of Raasay and Inner Sound

3.49 Rubha na h-Aiseig (57°42'N., 6°18'W.), the low, flat NE extremity of Skye, is located about 9 miles NNW of Rubha nam Braithairean. A high hill backs the low point, and Meall nan Suireamach (57°37'N., 6°19'W.), a mountain rising 4 miles S of the point, has a conspicuous crater on its SE side. Dangers along this stretch of coast are contained within the 50m curve, lying less than 1 mile offshore.

Staffin Bay (57°39'N., 6°13'W.), partially protected from E winds by Staffin Island, is encumbered by foul ground between the island and shore. A considerable N swell sets into the open bay. Anchorage can be taken in depths of 9 to 13m, mud, about 0.2 mile offshore and the same distance W of the island. It was reported that a ship anchored with the N point of Staffin Island bearing 126°, distant 0.5 mile, in a depth of 16m, sand and small stones. This anchorage is sheltered from winds between S and NW. However, gusts of strong W winds may be encountered.

3.50 Kilmaluag Bay (57°41'N., 6°18'W.) affords shelter to small vessels during W winds. The bay is fringed by reefs extending 0.3 mile offshore. Anchorage can be taken in depths of 5 to 9m, sand, close offshore and clear of the reef.

Loch Torridon (57°36'N., 5°46'W.), entered between Rubha na Fearn (57°35'N., 5°49'W.), and Red Point (57°38'N., 5°49'W.), leads SE for 5 miles where projecting peninsulas form narrows leading to Loch Shildaig.

Upper Loch Torridon (57°33'N., 5°36'W.) is the E continuation of Loch Torridon. Loch Torridon is deep and clear of dangers in the fairway which has a least depth of 20.1m. The shores of the upper loch are steep-to and the loch has little commercial importance. The NE shore of Loch Torridon from Red Point is barren and bleak.

Sgeir na Trian (57°37'N., 5°48'W.), an above-water rock, lies on a shoal in the entrance. Hinds Shoal, with a least depth of 16.4m, lies 4 miles E of Red Point. Anchorage, suitable for small craft, can be taken in a depth of 31m, mud, about 0.2 mile SSW of the NW entrance point of Loch a Chracaich (57°33'N., 5°45'W.), a bay considered the best anchorage in Loch Torridon.

Loch Shildaig (57°32'N., 5°41'W.), deep and free of dangers as far as Shildaig Island (57°31'N., 5°39'W.), has a conspicuous monument and mountain standing E and SE of the island. Anchorage can be taken in depths of up to 9m, mud, 0.1 mile N of Shildaig Island.



KILMALUAG BAY

Restricted anchorage can be taken in Loch Shildaig, S of Shildaig Island, in a depth of 24m with the inn, 0.2 mile SE of the S extremity of the island, bearing 070°. However the bottom is soft mud.

Upper Loch Torridon, deep and free of dangers, is entered through a narrows wherein the least depth is 11m over a width of 225m in the fairway. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 24m, about 0.5 mile ENE of Sron an Dubh-airde (57°32'N., 5°34'W.).

3.51 Loch Gairloch (57°43'N., 5°45'W.) is entered between Sron na Carra (57°42'N., 5°47'W.), a small promontory, and Rubha Ban (57°45'N., 5°48'W.), a bold, rocky point. The outer loch is clear of dangers, but the inner loch is constricted and foul inshore. Conspicuous churches and a hotel stand at the head of the loch. A conspicuous radio mast stands 2.2 miles NNE of Rubha Ban. Longa Island (57°44'N., 5°48'W.), lying on the N side of the entrance, is separated from the mainland by Caolas Beag, a strait filled with shoals.

Anchorage, by small vessels, can be taken in depths of up to 5.5m N of Longa Island during S gales and about 0.5 mile ESE of the island during NW gales.

Eilean Horrisdale (57°42'N., 5°43'W.), lying off the S side of the loch, is encircled by foul ground extending N almost to Glas Eilean (57°43'N., 5°42'W.), an islet from which a light is shown. A conspicuous islet lies about 0.8 mile SSE of Glas Eilean.

3.52 Gairloch (57°43'N., 5°41'W.) ([World Port Index No. 32850](#)), a village, is situated at the head of Flowerdale Bay (57°42'N., 5°41'W.), which is shallow and constricted. A pier extends 120m SSE from the shore 0.2 mile E of Seana Chreag, the W entrance point of the bay. The pier, 50m long, has a depth of 5m alongside its outer arm. The head of the pier is lighted.

Vessels exceeding 50m in length and vessels carrying dangerous cargo should give the harbormaster at least 24 hours notice of ETA.

Anchorage can be taken between Eilean Horrisdale and Flowerdale Bay in a depth of 36m, good holding ground. The various bays and inlets of the loch afford restricted anchorage with local knowledge.

Caution.—The 20m curve, less than 0.3 mile off the shores of the outer part of Loch Gairloch, should be approached with caution because of the proximity of much lesser depths.

The coast N of Rubha Ban is bold and rocky and free of dangers W of the 20m curve, about 1 mile offshore.

The approach waters between the NE extremity of Skye and Rubha Reidh (57°52'N., 5°49'W.) are clear and deep.

A light is shown from a tower on Rubha Reidh. A conspicuous radio mast stands about 1 mile SE of the light.